

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

VIVIAN C. ERICKSON,

Plaintiff,
vs.

NOVARTIS PHARMACEUTICALS
CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.: 1:07-cv-02960

**ANSWER AND DEFENSES OF
DEFENDANT NOVARTIS
PHARMACEUTICALS
CORPORATION TO PLAINTIFF'S
COMPLAINT**

JURY DEMAND

Defendant Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation ("NPC") responds to plaintiff's Complaint ("the Complaint") as follows:

1. The allegations in Paragraph 1 of the Complaint constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 1 of the Complaint and therefore denies the same. NPC denies that any injuries alleged in the Complaint were caused by Zometa®.
2. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 2 of the Complaint and therefore denies the same.
3. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine what time periods plaintiff asserts are "at all times herein mentioned" and therefore NPC is unable to respond to the allegations in Paragraph 3 of the Complaint. To the extent that a response is required, NPC admits that it is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware with its

principal offices located in East Hanover, New Jersey. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 3 of the Complaint.

4. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine what time periods plaintiff asserts are “at all times herein mentioned” and therefore NPC is unable to respond to the allegations in Paragraph 4 of the Complaint. To the extent that a response is required, NPC admits that it does business in the States of New York and Oregon. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 4 of the Complaint.

5. The allegations in Paragraph 5 of the Complaint constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 5 of the Complaint and therefore denies the same. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 5 of the Complaint.

6. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine what time periods plaintiff asserts in Paragraph 6 and is therefore unable to respond. To the extent that a response is required, NPC admits that it labels, tests, markets, distributes, and sells Zometa®. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 6 of the Complaint.

7. In response to Paragraph 7 of the Complaint, NPC denies that Zometa® is a brand name under which NPC sells “zolodrenic” acid. NPC affirmatively avers that Zometa® is a brand name under which NPC sells zoledronic acid. NPC admits that Zometa® is a bisphosphonic acid. NPC admits that Zometa® is given intravenously to cancer patients. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 7 of the Complaint.

8. In response to Paragraph 8 of the Complaint, NPC states that Zometa® is approved by the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) for the indications listed on the product’s label. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 8 of the Complaint to the extent that they mischaracterize or misstate information contained on the label for Zometa®.

9. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine the meaning of the term “product literature” and what time periods plaintiff asserts in Paragraph 9 and is therefore unable to respond. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 9 of the Complaint.

10. NPC admits that it received information in 2002 that patients treated with Aredia® and/or Zometa® presented with osteonecrosis of jaw. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 10 of the Complaint.

11. NPC admits that in 2004, Dr. Ruggiero and others published an article entitled “Osteonecrosis of the Jaws Associated with the Use of Bisphosphonates: A Review of 63 cases,” in the Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. NPC admits that the quoted language appears in this article, but avers that the article speaks for itself. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 11 of the Complaint to the extent that they mischaracterize or misstate information contained in said article.

12. In response to the allegations in Paragraph 12 of the Complaint, NPC affirmatively avers that it sent correspondence to medical professionals on September 21, 2004 and to dentists on May 5, 2005 addressing the subject of osteonecrosis of the jaw. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 12 of the Complaint.

13. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 13 of the Complaint and therefore denies the same.

14. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine whether plaintiff was given and/or injected with Zometa® and if plaintiff developed osteonecrosis of the jaw and therefore denies that allegation. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 14 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 14 of the Complaint.

15. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine whether plaintiff was given and/or injected with Zometa® and if plaintiff suffered any injury and therefore denies the same. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 15 of the Complaint and its subparts (a) through (g) constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 15 of the Complaint. NPC denies that plaintiff suffered any injuries or is entitled to any of the relief asserted in subparts (a) through (g).

16. In response to Paragraph 16 of the Complaint, NPC incorporates by reference its responses to the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 15 of the Complaint.

17. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine what time periods plaintiff asserts in Paragraph 17 and is therefore unable to respond. To the extent a response is required, NPC admits that it labels, tests, markets, distributes, and sells Zometa®. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 17 of the Complaint.

18. The allegations in Paragraph 18 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 18

of the Complaint. NPC specifically denies that Zometa® is “defective” or “unreasonably dangerous.”

19. The allegations in Paragraph 19 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 19 of the Complaint. NPC specifically denies that Zometa® is “defective.”

20. The allegations in Paragraph 20 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 20 of the Complaint. NPC specifically denies that Zometa® is “defective.”

21. The allegations in Paragraph 21 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 21 of the Complaint. NPC specifically denies that Zometa® is “defective.”

22. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine whether plaintiff suffered any injury and therefore denies that allegation. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 22 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 22 of the Complaint.

23. In response to Paragraph 23 of the Complaint, NPC incorporates by reference its responses to the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 15 of the Complaint.

24. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine what time periods plaintiff asserts in Paragraph 24 and is therefore unable to respond. To the extent a response is required, NPC admits that it labels, tests, markets, distributes, and sells Zometa®. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 24 of the Complaint.

25. The allegations in Paragraph 25 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 25 of the Complaint.

26. The allegations in Paragraph 26 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 26 of the Complaint.

27. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine whether plaintiff was injured and is therefore unable to respond to that allegation. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 27 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 27 of the Complaint.

28. In response to Paragraph 28 of the Complaint, NPC incorporates by reference its responses to the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 15 of the Complaint.

29. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine what time periods plaintiff asserts in Paragraph 29 and is therefore unable to respond. To the extent a response is required, NPC admits that it labels, tests, markets, distributes, and sells Zometa®. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 29 of the Complaint.

30. The allegations in Paragraph 30 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC admits applicable law imposes certain duties upon manufacturers and distributors of products, but denies that Paragraph 30 accurately sets forth those duties. NPC denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 30.

31. The allegations in Paragraph 31 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 31 of the Complaint.

32. The allegations in Paragraph 32 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 32 of the Complaint.

33. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine whether plaintiff was injured and is therefore unable to respond to that allegation. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 33 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 33 of the Complaint.

34. In response to Paragraph 34 of the Complaint, NPC incorporates by reference its responses to the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 15 of the Complaint.

35. The allegations in Paragraph 35 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 35 of the Complaint.

36. The allegations in Paragraph 36 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 36 of the Complaint and therefore denies the same.

37. The allegations in Paragraph 37 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 37 of the Complaint.

38. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine whether plaintiff was injured and is therefore unable to respond to that allegation. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 38 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 38 of the Complaint.

39. In response to Paragraph 39 of the Complaint, NPC incorporates by reference its responses to the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 15 of the Complaint.

40. The allegations in Paragraph 40 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 40 of the Complaint.

41. The allegations in Paragraph 41 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 41 of the Complaint and therefore denies the same.

42. The allegations in Paragraph 42 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 42 of the Complaint.

43. NPC lacks sufficient knowledge or information to determine whether plaintiff was injured and is therefore unable to respond to that allegation. The remaining allegations in

Paragraph 43 constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required NPC denies the allegations in Paragraph 43 of the Complaint.

44. With respect to the allegations in the unnumbered paragraph and its subparts (a) through (c) following Paragraph 43, which begins with the word "WHEREFORE," these allegations constitute legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, NPC denies that plaintiff is entitled to any of the relief requested therein.

45. Every allegation in the Complaint that is not specifically and expressly admitted in this Answer is hereby specifically and expressly denied.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

1. The Complaint, in whole or part, fails to state a claim or cause of action against NPC upon which relief can be granted.

2. Venue is inconvenient to the parties in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and this matter should be transferred to an appropriate jurisdiction.

3. The doctrines contained in Restatement (Second) of Torts § 402A, Comment K, bar plaintiff's claims against NPC in whole or in part.

4. The doctrine(s) contained in Restatement (Third) of Torts, Product Liability §§ 4 and 6, bar plaintiff's claims against NPC in whole or in part.

5. Applicable statutes of limitations or repose bar plaintiff's claims in whole or in part. *See, e.g., Or. Rev. Stat. §§ 30.905, 12.110, 12.115, 12.080.*

6. Plaintiff's misuse or abnormal use of the products or failure to follow instructions bar the plaintiff's claims in whole or in part.

7. The alleged injuries to plaintiff were proximately caused by the misuse, abuse, alteration, and/or failure to properly utilize, maintain, or care for the product by persons other than NPC.

8. If plaintiff used a product sold by NPC, then plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because plaintiff assumed the risks disclosed by the product labeling, by the prescribing physicians, or by other persons or entities.

9. Any alleged negligent or culpable conduct of NPC, none being admitted, was so insubstantial as to be insufficient to be a proximate or substantial contributing cause of plaintiff's alleged injuries.

10. If Plaintiff used a product sold by NPC, plaintiff used the product for "off-label" purposes, which bars the plaintiff's claims.

11. The "learned intermediary" doctrine bars plaintiff's claims.

12. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the products at issue were designed, manufactured, marketed and labeled with proper warnings, information, cautions and instructions, in accordance with the state of the art and the state of scientific and technological knowledge.

13. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the labels and information accompanying the products at issue were approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or other appropriate regulatory agencies.

14. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the pharmaceutical products at issue were approved by the FDA.

15. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the products at issue were not defective or unreasonably dangerous in that they complied with, at all relevant times, all applicable government safety standards.

16. Plaintiff's claims are preempted, in whole or in part, by applicable federal law relating to the design, testing, producing, manufacturing, labeling, distributing, modeling, processing, and supply of Aredia® and/or Zometa®.

17. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because plaintiff's injuries, if any, were the result of conduct of plaintiff, independent third parties, and/or events that were extraordinary under the circumstances, not foreseeable in the normal course of events, and/or independent, intervening and superseding causes of the alleged injuries, including but not limited to plaintiff's pre-existing medical conditions.

18. If plaintiff suffered injury or damages as alleged, which is denied, such injury or damage resulted from acts or omissions of persons or entities for which NPC is neither liable nor responsible or resulted from diseases and/or causes that are not related or connected with any product sold, distributed, or manufactured by NPC. Such acts or omissions on the part of others

or diseases or causes constitute an independent, intervening and sole proximate cause of plaintiff's alleged injury or damages.

19. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because plaintiff's alleged injuries, if caused by Zometa®, which is denied, were the result of plaintiff's own idiosyncratic reactions.

20. Plaintiff failed to mitigate, which limits plaintiff's damages, if any, in whole or in part.

21. Zometa® was fit and proper for its intended purposes and the social utility of the drugs outweighed any possible risk inherent in the use of the products.

22. NPC has no legal relationship or privity with plaintiff and owes no duty to plaintiff by which liability could be attributed to it.

23. The claims of plaintiff should be diminished in whole or in part in the amount paid to plaintiff by any party or non-party with whom plaintiff has settled or may settle.

24. Plaintiff's claims are barred, reduced and/or limited pursuant to applicable statutory and common law regarding limitations of awards, caps on recovery, and setoffs.

25. NPC made no warranties of any kind, express or implied, or any representations of any nature whatsoever to plaintiff. If any such warranties were made, whether express or implied, which NPC specifically denies, then plaintiff did not rely on any such representations or warranties and/or failed to give notice of any breach thereof.

26. Notwithstanding the claims and contentions of plaintiff, plaintiff received all or substantially all of the benefit from the products that he hoped and intended to receive, and, to that extent, any damages and/or restitution that plaintiff might be entitled to recover from NPC must be correspondingly reduced.

27. Plaintiff's causes of action are barred in whole or in part by plaintiff's own contributory/comparative negligence. *See, e.g.*, Or. Rev. Stat. § 31.600.

28. Plaintiff's recovery, if any, shall be reduced by those payments that plaintiff receives from collateral sources. *See, e.g.*, Or. Rev. Stat. § 31.580

29. If plaintiff has been injured or damaged, no injury or damages being admitted, such injuries were not caused by an NPC product.

30. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the product did not contain a defect in design, inspection, testing, manufacturing or otherwise. *See, e.g.*, Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.900(1).

31. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because NPC provided any required warning regarding the product. *See, e.g.*, Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.900(2).

32. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because NPC provided any required instructions in the use of the product. *See, e.g.*, Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.900(3).

33. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, under Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.910, which creates a presumption that "in a products liability civil action that a product as manufactured and sold or leased is not unreasonably dangerous for its intended use."

34. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the product was altered or modified without the consent of NPC or not in accordance with any instructions or specifications of NPC, the alteration or modification was a substantial contributing factor to the personal injury, none being admitted, and if the alteration or modification was reasonably foreseeable, NPC gave adequate warning. *See, e.g.*, Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.915.

35. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because NPC did not sell the product in a defective condition unreasonably dangerous to plaintiff. *See, e.g.*, Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.920.

36. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because any defective condition in the product, none being admitted, did not cause injury to plaintiff. *See, e.g.*, Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.920.

37. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the product was not expected to reach or did not reach plaintiff without substantial change in the condition in which it was sold. *See, e.g.*, Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.920.

38. Plaintiff is barred from recovery, in whole or in part, because to the extent NPC did not provide adequate warnings, no fault being admitted, the absence of warnings did not cause injury to plaintiff. *See, e.g.*, *Baccelleri v. Hyster Co.*, 597 P.2d 351, 353 (Or. 1979) (en banc).

39. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, by any disclaimers of warranty, disclaimers of liability, instructions, or warnings issued by NPC. *See, e.g.*, *Arrow Transp. Co. v. Fruehauf Corp.*, 289 F. Supp. 170, 172-73 (D. Or. 1968); *Atlas Mut. Ins. Co. v. Moore Dry Kiln*

Co., 589 P.2d 1134, 1135-36 (Or. Ct. App. 1979); *Crosswhite v. Jumpking, Inc.*, 411 F. Supp. 2d 1228, 1233-35 (D. Or. 2006).

40. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because any danger due to a lack of warning, no danger or fault being admitted, was generally known and recognized. *See, e.g., Crosswhite v. Jumpking, Inc.*, 411 F. Supp. 2d 1228, 1235 (D. Or. 2006).

41. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because NPC did not unreasonably place the product in the stream of commerce or did not have knowledge of the product's harmful character, no harmful character being admitted. *See, e.g., McCathern v. Toyota Motor Corp.*, 23 P.3d 320, 328 (Or. 2001).

42. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the product was not “dangerous to an extent beyond that which would be contemplated by the ordinary consumer who purchases it, with the ordinary knowledge common to the community as to its characteristics.” *See, e.g., McCathern v. Toyota Motor Corp.*, 23 P.3d 320, 329 n.14 (Or. 2001) (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 402A, Comment i).

43. Plaintiff's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the products at issue were not defective or unreasonably dangerous in that they complied with, at all relevant times, all applicable government safety standards and their benefits exceeded any associated risks.

44. Plaintiff's warranty-based claims are barred by plaintiff's failure to give proper or timely notice of any alleged defect or breach of warranty.

45. To the extent that Or. Rev. Stat. § 31.710 applies and remains valid and in effect, plaintiff is statutorily barred from recovering noneconomic damages exceeding \$500,000, as defined in Or. Rev. Stat. § 31.710(2)(b).

46. NPC hereby gives notice that it intends to rely upon such other defenses as may become available or apparent during the course of discovery and thus reserves its right to amend this Answer to assert such defenses.

WHEREFORE, Defendant NPC demands judgment in its favor and against plaintiff, dismissing plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice, together with the costs of suit and such other relief as the Court deems equitable and just.

JURY DEMAND

Defendant Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation demands a jury trial as to all issues so triable.

Dated: May 8, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Ethan D. Stein
 Ethan D. Stein (ES-7130)
 Diane E. Lifton (DL-9673)
 GIBBONS P.C.
 One Pennsylvania Plaza, 37th Floor
 New York, NY 10119-3701
 Phone: 212-613-2000
 Fax: 212-333-5980
*Counsel for Defendant Novartis
 Pharmaceuticals Corporation*

Of counsel:
 Joe G. Hollingsworth
 Donald W. Fowler
 Katharine R. Latimer

Robert E. Johnston
SPRIGGS & HOLLINGSWORTH
1350 I Street, NW, Ninth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone: (202) 898-5800
Fax: (202) 682-1639

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 8, 2007, the Answer and Defenses of Defendant Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation to Plaintiff's Complaint was filed with the Clerk of the Court and served in accordance with the Southern District's Rules on Electronic Service upon the following parties and participants:

Daniel A. Osborn, Esq.
Russel H. Beatie, Esq.
Beatie and Osborn LLP
521 Fifth Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10175

I further certify that on May 8, 2007, I served a true and correct copy of the Answer and Defenses of Defendant Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation to Plaintiff's Complaint, by United States Mail, postage prepaid, on:

The Powell Law Firm, L.C.
269 South Beverly Drive
Suite 1156
Beverly Hills, CA 90212

The Offices of Jeffrey C. Bogert
501 Colorado Boulevard
Suite 208
Santa Monica, CA 90401

s/ Ethan D. Stein
Ethan D. Stein